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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +15°C. Minimum +4°C.
Sun sets today at 5.9 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6.17 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Spinazz
Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Shar-
Naw near Park Cinema, Kabul
International Airport.

VOL. III, NO. 203

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4 1964 (AQAB 13, 1343, S. H.)

PRICE AT 2

Johnson's Land-slide Against Sen. Goldwater Biggest In U.S. History

WASHINGTON, November 4. (AP).—
LYNDON B. Johnson won the U.S. presidency in his own
right Tuesday night with a coast-to-coast landslide that
swept over Republican strongholds and engulfed Senator
Barry Goldwater.

With 88 per cent of the popular
vote in, Johnson led his Repub-
lican challenger 37,578,821 to
23,852,288—or a margin of more
than 61 per cent.

And with 270 electoral votes
needed to win, the President had
477 to Goldwater's 47. That was
more than 91 per cent of those de-
cided.

In the only three states still in
doubt, Johnson was ahead in Al-
aska and Arkansas with a total of
9 electoral votes, and Goldwater
was leading in his own state of
Arizona, which has 5.

Sweeping into office with John-
son was a congress controlled by
his party—and by all signs Demo-
crats picked up enough addition-
al weight in the House to assure
a smooth administration for the
next 2 years.

Down in Austin, Texas, where
he had set up his headquarters
for the big night, Johnson called
his smashing victory a mandate
for national unity.

Speaking to chanting support-
ers who gathered in the Muni-
cipal Auditorium about 0730 GMT,
the President said:

"I ask all those who supported
me and all who opposed me to
forget our differences because
there are many more things in
America that unite us than divide
us. We should forget our petty
differences and stand united be-
fore all the world."

Although Johnson acknowledged
his victory, the right-wing senator
surprised the nation by refusing
to make the loser's traditional
statement of concession before he
went to bed.

Through a spokesman at his
Arizona mountain headquarters
he promised a statement at 9:30
p.m. Afghan Standard Time today.

Computer calculations showed
that if the present trend continued
the 56-year-old president, who
captured one Republican state af-
ter another, could capture up to
15 million votes more than Sena-
tor Goldwater.

The previous record was Presi-
dent Franklin D. Roosevelt's 11
million over Alf Landon in 1936.
Johnson entered the White
House when an assassin's bullet
cut short the term of President
Kennedy.

The 55-year-old Senator Gold-
water had been able to win only
five states—all in the south where
negro intergration was a big issue.

A candidate winning a state's
popular vote takes all its votes
in the electoral college, which
formally elects the president.

By their votes the Americans
showed a desire to travel along
the middle of the road and re-
jected the conservative right-wing
philosophy which argued for a new
and tougher stand in relations
with the communist world.

Among the interesting senator-
ial fights, Robert Kennedy, the
brother of late US President won
against his Republican opponent
Senator Keating in New York.
Pierre Salinger, late Kennedy's
Press Secretary lost to Murphy in
Senatorial race of California.



President Lyndon B. Johnson

Latest Results Of US Elections At A Glance

By the Associated Press

Popular vote, 88 per cent of
voting units:

Johnson, 37,578,821. Goldwa-
ter, 23,852,288.

Johnson has carried 45 states
with 486 electoral votes.

Goldwater has carried 5
states with 47 electoral votes.
He is leading in 1 state with
5 electoral votes.

Needed to win: 270 electoral
votes.

Senate: elected, 26 Demo-
crats, 8 Republicans. Leading
1 Democrat, no Republicans.
Holdovers, 40 Democrats, 25
Republicans. Needed for ma-
jority 51.

House: elected, 250 Demo-
crats, 109 Republicans. Lead-
ing, 39 Democrats, 30 Repub-
licans. Needed for majority
218.

Governors: elected, 16 De-
mocrats, 5 Republicans. Lead-
ing, 3 Democrats, 1 Republican.
Holdovers 18 Democrats, 7
Republicans.

Cemal Erkin Meets With Soviet Prime Minister

MOSCOW, Nov. 4. (Reuter).—
Feridun Cemal Erkin, Turkey's
Foreign Minister, had talks with
Alexei Kosygin, the Soviet Prime
Minister, at the Kremlin Tues-
day.

Turkish diplomats said they had
no immediate information on the
hour long meeting.

Erkin, here on a week visit, lat-
ter had a 40-minute meeting with
Mr. Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Fo-
reign Minister.

Congratulatory Message Sent By HRH Ahmad Shah To His Majesty Feisal

KABUL, Nov. 4.—An announce-
ment from the Protocol Depart-
ment of the Ministry of Foreign
Affairs says that a telegraphic
message has been sent on behalf
of His Royal Highness Prince
Ahmad Shah, Regent of Afghani-
stan to His Majesty Feisal Bin
Abdel Aziz Bin Abderrahman El-
Feisal-Essaud, congratulating
him on his election as King of
Saudi Arabia.

A similar message has been sent
on behalf of Prime Minister Dr.
Mohammad Yousuf to His Majes-
ty.

According to another announce-
ment from the Protocol Depart-
ment, a telegraphic message of
good wishes has been sent on be-
half of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf,
the Prime Minister to El-Kha-
tim-El-Khalifa the new Prime
Minister of Sudan.

Christian Democrats Warn Dr. Adenauer

BONN, Nov. 4. (Reuter).—Chris-
tian Democratic party leaders warn-
ed Dr. Konrad Adenauer, 88,
that he risks being voted out of
office as party chairman if he con-
tinues attacking the government
of Chancellor Ludwig Erhard, in-
formed sources said today.

The sources said the warning
had been given at a meeting Mon-
day night of the ruling party's
parliamentary executive.

The meeting discussed a news-
paper article last Sunday in which
Dr. Adenauer attacked the gov-
ernment's attitude to France. The
executive had met after Professor
Erhard demanded a clear decision
on Dr. Adenauer's attack.

A party spokesman said that
Dr. Adenauer had said he would
"continue to support the policy of
the Federal government with his
full strength."

Prime Minister Issues Orders For Development Of Pakhtu

KABUL, November 4.—
In pursuit to the suggestion made in article 35 of the new
constitution, Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf under
firmans issued to the ministries of Press and Education has
made both ministries responsible to prepare a comprehensive
programme with the co-operation of other departments con-
cerned for promotion and development of pakhtu language
and submit it to the Prime Ministry.

In the firmans it is instructed
that the bye-laws, organisations
and programmes of Pakhtu To-
lana, the Department of Afghan
Encyclopedia and the college of
Letters should be revised on the
basis of scientific method.

The firmans recommended to
establish a department respon-
sible for translating useful works
done in foreign languages into
Pakhtu, send abroad writers and
scholars of Pakhtu to be ac-
quainted with principles of philo-
logy, send abroad students of
Pakhtu for higher education in
the field of philology and draw
programmes for art performances
in Pakhtu.

It is also recommended that for
the purpose of popularising
Pakhtu language all Pakhtu text
books and programmes whether
in schools courses, radio or news-
papers should be revised and
easier methods based on experi-
ence and science should be em-
ployed for Pakhtu teaching.

The Prime Minister has sug-

Their Majesties Begin Their Tour Of Chinese Provinces; Warm Welcome In Wuhan

WUHAN, November 4.—
THEIR Majesties the King and Queen were warmly welcomed
on their arrival in Wuhan, Central China's biggest city,
from Peking by special plane at noon yesterday.

They were accompanied by Mr.
Tung Pi-Wu, Vice-President of
the People's Republic of China

Body To Prepare List Of Persons Needing Homes

KABUL, Nov. 4.—The Cabinet
Council has deputed a Committee
to prepare a list of deserving
persons who need homes of their
own and to distribute building
plots to them on predetermined
rates. An official of the Kabul
Municipal Corporation is reported
to have said that the Municipality
had previously submitted a sche-
me to the Cabinet Council reco-
mmending certain measures to
mitigate the hardships of those
who did not possess homes of
their own.

The Cabinet Council had ap-
pointed a Committee, consisting of
the Ministers of Planning and
Public Works and the Mayor of
Kabul to study the scheme with
the help of experts and report
back its findings to the Cabinet
Council. This Committee, after
deliberations, submitted a propo-
sal to the Council, whereupon it
was resolved that the Department
of Town-Planning in the Minis-
try of Public Works should pre-
pare plans of low-priced homes
and, with the co-operation of
Kabul Municipality, fix the price
of building plots inclusive of
water-supplies, drainage, power,
road, and the cost of school and
other public buildings, and to sub-
mit a detailed report to the Cab-
inet Council.

and Madame Wang Kuang-Mei,
wife of President Liu Shao-Chi.

The Governor of Hupeh Pro-
vince, Mr. Chang Ti-Hsueh and
his wife, the Mayor of Wuhan,
Mr. Liu-Hui-Nung and his wife
and other local leaders and high-
ranking officials in Wuhan greet-
ed Their Majesties at the airport.

The plane landed amidst ova-
tions and the sound of drums and
cymbals.

Young girls presented bou-
quets to Their Majesties the
King and Queen and members of
the Royal entourage.

Several thousand workers, stu-
dents and other residents waved
colourful banners and shouted
slogans of welcome. Their Maj-
esties were driven to the guest
house by the side of the beauti-
ful lake.

People crowded the streets
and clapped to welcome the
guests. National flags of Afghani-
stan and China and numerous
coloured banners fluttered over
tall buildings all along the route.
Big streamers bearing slogans
hailing Afghan-Chinese friendship
were hung at crossroads.

An earlier message said that
Their Majesties the King and
their party left Peking by special
plane yesterday morning to visit
South China.

They were seen off at the air-
port by Premier Chou en-Lai,
Vice-Premier Ho-Lung and his
wife, Mr. Yeh-Chi-Chuang, Minis-
ter of Foreign Trade and other
Chinese dignitaries.

Officials of the Afghan Embassy
in Peking were also present at
the airport.

Mr. Miskinyar, the Afghan
Ambassador and his wife have
also accompanied Their Majesties
on the trip to South China.

Last night Their Majesties the
King and Queen were guests of
honour at a banquet given by
Gov. Chang Ti-Hsueh.

Mr. Tung-Pi-Wu, Mme. Wang
Kuang-Mei, Mr. Han Nien-Hung
Vice-Foreign Minister, and a host
of local leaders were present.

Governor Chang Ti-Hsueh and
His Majesty offered toasts to the
friendship between Afghanistan
and China.

In the afternoon, His Majesty
visited the Wuhan iron and steel
works, accompanied by governor
Chang Ti-Hsueh.

Beating drums and waving bun-
ting, the workers lined both sides
of the entrance to welcome His
Majesty.

Built after the founding of Peo-
ple's Republic of China, this inte-
grated iron and steel combines
is one of the biggest and most
modern metallurgical enterprises
in China.

Guided by the manager of the
company Shen-Yin-Lo, His Ma-
jesty walked up the stairs by the
automatised No. 1 blast furnace
and attentively watched opera-
tions. He also visited the steel
smelting plant and steel rolling
mill where the workers on shift
greeted the guests with applause.

His Majesty said that he was
impressed by what he had seen.
As a souvenir the manager pinn-
ed the badge of the company on
His Majesty's chest and also pre-
sented the King with a picture
of the No. 1 blast furnace embroi-
dered in silk.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 4, 1964

Development Of Pakhtu

The Prime Minister's decision to assign the Ministry of Education to prepare a comprehensive plan for the development of national language of Pakhtu with the co-operation of the Ministry of Press and Information and experts in the country is based on article 35 of the new constitution which has specifically assigned the government to prepare and implement an effective programme for the development and strengthening of this language.

There is no doubt that while Pakhtu being the language of the majority of the population of this country it has to receive further attention for its development. While we have gone a good way to popularise the language in those parts of the country where Pakhtu is not spoken and today we see a big difference in this connection than say fifteen years ago, yet we have still to launch a comprehensive and scientific method for strengthening this language.

At one point the Prime Minister has suggested several ways for the further development of Pakhtu language: the establishment of a translating bureau to translate useful material into Pakhtu; sending of Pakhtu writers and scholars to learn about basic principles of the language and producing Pakhtu plays.

Of course, these are not the only methods through which the Pakhtu language could be strengthened and developed. However the suggestions made by the Prime Minister can give valuable clues in this connection.

These are all the points which have been initiated on the part of the government. At the same time in order to make a success of the programmes envisaged, it is essential that the Pakhtu writers and scholars themselves offer their utmost and selfless co-operation in this regard. The Pakhtu academy which has existed in this country for many years and has already offered some very vital services in this connection can play a leading role if it is revitalised. It should more than anything else conduct pioneering research in all phases of the Pakhtu language. The Ministry of Education

His Majesty Speaks To Peking Citizens

Following is the text of the speech by His Majesty the King which he delivered at a civic reception on Monday in Peking.

Mr. Mayor,
Your Excellency the Chairman,
Your Excellency the Premier,
Peking citizens,
Friends,
It gives me pleasure indeed to find myself addressing such a great assembly of the heroic and courageous people of this ancient Asiatic city—the capital of a friendly and neighbouring country of Afghanistan.

Your fair city has offered the Queen, myself and our companions our first glimpse and the first opportunity to get acquainted with your great country, China. Your city combines the historical grandeur of the east with the new phase of industrial era forming a picture of Asia, which though ancient is nevertheless young and vigorous. The warmth of the friendly show of spirited sentiment manifested by the people of this city renders it so much more unforgettable. Therefore in extending my profound thanks to all of you for this very visible and marked expression of welcome may I assure you also of the friendly sentiment which the people of Afghanistan in turn have for China, her people and her leaders. I convey with sincere pleasure the message of friendship and goodwill from our people to the great Chinese people as well as to the inhabitants of this beautiful city.

The Chinese and Afghan people as two neighbouring Asian countries, bent on attaining social, economic and cultural advancement are striving against great odds. Today's great struggle against these odds reminds us of bygone struggles in the face of colonialistic expansion and encroachment, which by virtue of similarity experienced gives added significance to our two countries mutual bonds of friendship.

The people of Afghanistan have followed with keen interest the monumental struggles of the Chi-

nese people for the restoration of their national sovereignty and have taken pleasure in their successes.

Equally, we have derived much satisfaction in the laudable achievements realised by your country in the way of reconstruction and economic and cultural expansion, during the course of the last fifteen years under the able guidance of your great leaders.

In our country too, the task of building-up national economy, of expanding mass education as well as cultural facilities, is progressing within our power in conformity with our five-year plans. The unique aim of all such activities being the mobilisation of the country's human and natural resources in the best possible manner, for the achievement of the greatest public good, in accordance with our set resolve—namely to draw us ever closer in creating a progressive and affluent society founded upon social justice and mutual assistance.

In the meantime a series of fundamental and beneficial measures for the improvement of political and social structure of the nation is in hand, an important part of which having already been adopted with the formal ratification of Afghanistan's new Constitution.

Such measures have but a single purpose: to offer the people of Afghanistan a better and more direct participation in national affairs as well as more effective utilisation of the nation's talent for a speedier advancement of the country.

China and Afghanistan were both participants in that great gathering at Bandung in 1955. Both our countries in ratifying the conference's historic instrument have played a most positive role—a role which can be termed as a corner stone of the freedom and independence of nations. Indeed, the part of Afro-Asian countries in the assertion of such principles in the services of humanity, is of singular and historic importance.

The treaty of friendship and

mutual non-aggression signed in Kabul between the People's Republic of China and Afghanistan four years ago, is the best example of friendship and mutual respect existing between the peoples and governments of both countries.

The preservation of peace and peaceful co-existence, form the preface as well as the basis of this treaty in which both sides have agreed not merely to respect each other's independence and territorial integrity but to safeguard and extend further, their existing amicable ties.

The reciprocal friendly sentiments as well as the prevailing policy of good neighbourliness enabled both sides to arrive at an amicable settlement over the matter of a formal demarcation of our joint boundaries, and still more recently in the actual setting up of frontier pillars in an atmosphere of complete harmony, an atmosphere without the slightest hitch or misgiving. The Afghan-Chinese border high up in the Pamir mountains thus becomes in point of fact, a strengthening influence in our friendly relations.

In this connection, it is I think appropriate to mention that the mutual visit of the leaders of both sides, to each other's country, in the last few years, and the benefits resulting from direct and personal contact in particular, have accomplished much in the creation of such an appropriate atmosphere.

The pledges of amity and understanding between our two peoples, were formed neither today nor yesterday—rather their origin like the history of both nations have far deeper roots. Centuries ago, there existed in the associations of our two countries, relations of an economic and cultural nature, as the great caravans of that era going to and from China passed the path of the old "silk route" to Afghanistan.

The mighty and ancient Chinese nation has a notable and proud

(Contd. on page 4)

Izvestia Outlines Soviet Foreign Policy

MOSCOW, Nov. 4. (Tass).—The editorial in Sunday's issue of "Izvestia", published under the title "The Leninist Foreign Policy", says that the activities of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet government in the international arena proceed from the general line of the CPSU worked out by the 20th and 22nd congresses. "In the field of foreign policy, the paper writes, this means to struggle tirelessly for peace and international security, to implement the Leninist principle of peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems, to strengthen the cohesion of all anti-imperialist forces and first of all the unity of socialist countries, the world Communist movement, to support the just struggle of the people against imperialism and neocolonialism, to develop further friendship and co-operation with young sovereign states which have emerged as a result of the collapse of the colonial system."

"This policy, the newspaper emphasised, is determined not by any opportunistic or subjective considerations, but rests on a strictly scientific foundation, on the laws of social development, on the principles flowing from the nature of the Soviet State." This

and other organisations assigned by the Prime Minister to prepare a plan in this regard have ten months to do so. We know that their activities during this period will be watched with utmost interest by the nation

policy "is exerting an ever more decisive influence on world developments in the interests of a victory for the ideas of peace and friendship between the peoples, the cause of democracy, national independence, socialism and communism."

The article also says that the recent meetings between representatives of fraternal parties, reciprocal visits by party and government delegations of a number of socialist countries "reaffirmed the identity of views on the main problems of our time, brought out a desire for the further development of all-sided co-operation between equal and sovereign peoples following the road of socialism and communism." "The CPSU and the Soviet government, Izvestia points out, will continue to press for the consolidation of the unity and co-operation between the fraternal socialist countries on a fully equal footing and on the basis of correct combination of common interests with the interests of the people of each country, on the basis of the historic documents—the declaration of 1957 and the statement of 1960.

"The voice of the independent states of Asia, Africa, Latin America is sounding louder and louder in the international arena, the editorial notes further. In the struggle against the colonialists and the grave aftermaths of their rule, in their independent economic and political development, in organising a rebuff to the aggressive plans of the imperialist any sovereign state, any people struggling

for freedom and independent development know that the Soviet Union is their friend. May the friendly co-operation of the USSR strengthen with independent states of Asia, such as India, Burma, Indonesia and others, with countries of Africa, including the Arab world, with countries of Latin America where the beacon of freedom ignited by the revolutionary Cuba is brightly burning.

"Proceeding from the Leninist principles of peaceful co-existence the paper continues, the Soviet Union is actively coming out for the improvement and development of relations with capitalist countries. We stand for the easing of international tensions and believe that there are all the necessary conditions for this."

"To maintain an enduring peace between the nations, the newspaper emphasises in conclusion, it is necessary to ensure an end to the arms race, to take to the road of general and complete disarmament, create a system of effective security in Europe, including a German peace settlement, to strengthen the United Nations, organisation in the interests of the security of the peoples. And, the main thing, it is necessary to extinguish the hotbeds of tension wherever they are smouldering—in South Vietnam and the Gulf of Tonkin or in the Congo, in Cyprus or in the centre of Europe...

For the relaxation of international tension it is necessary that the governments of all states display by deeds a desire for

PRESS At a Glance

All the premier dailies carried the news of Prince Faisal becoming the King of Saudi Arabia after King Saud was dethroned according to a decision passed by Saudi Arabia's Council of Ministers and the Consultative Assembly. They also published the picture of the new King.

The daily Islah carried the story of the recent meeting held in Motor Service Company to manage bus services in the Kabul city. In the interest of good management and in order to meet the complaints by people the meeting decided to divide the city bus lines between private buses and buses belonging to Motor Service Company. According to this decision the Motor Service Company has made responsible to put into operation more buses into the lines assigned to it so that the complaints which are made due to increase of population of the city could be removed.

The new lines assigned to the Motor Service Company are Bibi Mahro, Shar-i-Naw, Kalai Fatullah Khan, Mir Wais Maidan, Karta Perwan, Jamal Meena, Karta Mamureen, Sarai Ghazni, Mahtab Kala, Shah Shaheed, Silo and Daykhudiyad.

"For The Sake of Peace" was the headline of the daily Anis editorial published yesterday. In spite of the fact that peace is one of the urgent needs of mankind beings yet the history of mankind has recorded no complete peace from the very beginning of human life. Peace has been now and then threatened and broken by the ambitions of man wanting to acquire property to satisfy his wants and strengthen imperialistic moves. Nevertheless man in his effort to maintain peace has gained experiences which will help him prevent the danger of war and limit the areas of tensions in spite of the fact that he has not been able to succeed in eliminating completely the possibility of armed conflicts.

The collapse of nations in the past has revealed that it is not only peaceful negotiation and optimism which can curb imperialistic activities of man. The dispatch of United Nations peace forces to the Congo, Sina and Cyprus showed in practice that if this world body has no sufficient force at hand it could not prevent the spread of conflict which might threaten the world peace. For this reason we can welcome the opening of Ottawa Conference in which representatives of 21 nations are seeking to study the practical possibility of the formation of an international peace force in the interest of world peace and security.

The sources to finance this force and the centre to station it are among the important problems which need extensive political as well as economic studies. If disputes between nations are not solved, said the editorial, it is mainly because each side to the dispute makes a build-up of their own arms.

Commenting on private initiatives, the daily Islah in its editorial published yesterday said that economic growth of a country is not only the sole responsibility of the government. No state can afford to invest in all walks of life in the interest of people's prosperity. This is because private initiatives are killed on the one hand and government will not find opportunity to stress on the big productive projects on the other, it said.

peace and a negotiated solution of all disputes, to observe the sovereign right of each people—big or small—independently to settle their destinies."

Radio Afghanistan Programme

WEDNESDAY

quality of leaders at work.

19m band.

I. English Programme:

19m band.

3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kcs=

3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 115125 kcs=

Urdu Programme:

6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kcs=

62m band.

III. English Programme:

6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kcs=

62m band.

Russian Programme:

10.30-11.30 p.m. AST 4775 kcs=

62m band.

Arabic Programme:

11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 11735 kcs=

25m band.

French Programme:

11.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kcs=

19m band.

German Programme:

10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 15225 kcs=

25m band.

The programmes include news, commentaries, interviews, topical and historical reports and music.

Western Music

Sunday, 9.00-9.55 p.m. classical and light programmes. Friday

1.00-1.45 p.m. light programme. Tuesday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular

tunes. Thursday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes.

Air Services

THURSDAY

ARRIVAL

Herat-Kabul

Arr. 15-45.

DEPARTURES

Kabul-Kandahar-Herat

Dep. 8-15.

IRANIAN AIRWAYS

Tehran-Zahedan-Kabul

Arr. Kabul-12-00

Kabul-Zahedan-Tehran.

Dep. Kabul-1-00.

P I A

Peshawar-Kabul

Arr. 11-05.

Kabul-Peshawar

Dep. 11-45.

INDIAN AIRLINES

New Delhi-KABUL

Arr. 11-55

Kabul-New Delhi

Dep. 13-00.

T.M.A.

Beirut-Kabul

Arr. 11-00.

Important Telephones

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Brigade 20121-20122

Police 20607-21122

Traffic 20189-24044

Ariana Booking Office 24731-24733

New Clinic 24872

24875

24876

24877

24878

24879

24880

24881

24882

24883

24884

24885

24886

24887

24888

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24902

24903

24904

Foundation Stone For Telephone Exchange



KABUL, Nov. 4.—Dr. Mohammad Haider, the Minister of Communications laid the foundation stone of a Telephone Exchange building at Shershah Mena yesterday morning. Dr. Haider in a speech thanked the Ministry of Public Works for preparing the plan of the building and the Ministry of Planning for providing funds for its construction. He also expressed his appreciation of the efforts made by Afghan and foreign engineers of the Ministry in preparing its technical details.

He expressed the hope that the new telephone network would meet the needs of residents of Shershah Mena and adjoining parts of the city. The ceremony was attended by officials of the Ministry of Communications, Mr. Ferzad, chief of constructions in the Ministry of Public Works, Mr. Forough, representative of the Ministry of Planning and German engineers.

An engineer of the Ministry of Communications stated that the new Telephone Exchange

will be built by the German firm Hochtief A.G. with credit provided by the government of the Federal Republic of Germany. The 3,000 line Exchange is expected to be completed within ten months and will provide telephone communication for the residents of Shershah Mena, Mr. Wais Maidan, and Karte-Mamoorin areas.

Picture shows Dr. Haider reviewing the plan for telephone exchange plant.

Pakistani Cinema Producers And Actors Visit Afghanistan To Promote Their Films

Eleven Pakistanis left Kabul Sunday after what they termed a very successful visit of promoting their films.

During their week's visit here, the group—actors, producers, directors and distributors of Pakistan's film industry—showed ten feature-length movies and eight documentaries in Afghan cinemas.

W.Z. Ahmed, leader of the delegation said the pictures represented their avarage pictures. We wanted the Afghan people to see a wide range of our productivity rather than show them only our "best" films.

Pakistan, he said in an interview, produces about 60 pictures a year.

The trip was sponsored by the Motion Picture Producers Association of Pakistan and the Export Council for Films. The latter group is responsible for the export of films to Indonesia, the Middle East, Iran, and the Far East.

"The Pakistan film industry," he continued, "has grown rapidly during the past 17 years since we produced our first film."

Production actually reached the big business state about 1952 and today it does an annual business of 60 million rupees. Half of this goes for the production end of the business and the other half

is retained by the 400 cinema houses in the country.

"We expect to build another 500 cinemas during the next three years," he said.

"In June," he added "we expect to open our Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences which will train our people to be actors, cinematographers and technicians."

He also talked about plans for producing films jointly with Afghanistan. "Now that your country has produced its first feature length film, it would seem a very good idea if our two countries co-produce films in the future."

The two cultures are closely related, he said, and "our historical ties are similar. We share the same heroes, the same poets, Afghan poets and heroes are all well known in Pakistan."

Mr. Ahmed continued with a discussion of the kind of movies that could be made together, using Afghan "location" with its "beautiful landscapes and using some Afghan actors and such subject matter that would be mutually agreeable."

This would require some small financial investment on the part of the Afghans he said, but this could be recovered after the picture is finished and the profits split two ways.

"This would help develop the Afghan industry too," Mr. Ahmed

said.

He added that this is an excellent field in which we could cooperate and at the same time develop friendship for both countries, as well as "create a great cultural impact on the people seeing their own artists, their own locations and their own technicians." It would also give an international audience to Afghan films in addition to the theatres in Afghanistan he said.

Although this is Mr. Ahmed's first visit to Afghanistan, he hopes to return in April for another trip. With him was G.H. Gul former president of the Motion Picture Producers Association, who visited here 32 years ago.

Other members of the team were: Ghulam Bari Mallee, Hani Akhtar, Saif-ud-din Said, Sayed Ahmad, A.L. Saqi, S. Fazli Avshad Kashmiri, and the actresses Misses Husna and Yasmeen.

When asked what these well-known Pakistani actresses thought of the Afghan men they replied in unison, "very handsome!"

The men in the group hastened to add that the Afghan women are also lovely "and very delicate." The feature films they brought with them to show here were: Daaman, Jamila, Ishq Per Zar, Nahin, Beti, Mera Mahi, Baghawat, Gulam, Aulad, Paigham, and Nagma-e-dil.

Bolivian Govt

Reaches Truce With Armed Forces

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 4. (AP). The government of Victor Paz Estenssoro announced Tuesday night a truce had been reached with rebellious army and air force units that revolted earlier in the day.

The armed forces chief, General Alfredo Obando Candia, said all troop activity had been suspended while he seeks to "clear up any misunderstanding among the military."

La Paz, the capital, appeared calm while Paz Estenssoro dickered through emissaries with the rebels in the interior to save his threatened government. But some observers contended only Paz Estenssoro's resignation could end the crisis quickly.

In a broadcast from Cochabamba Vice-President Rene Barrientos repeated a demand that Paz Estenssoro resign. Barrientos broke with the President last month and went to Cochabamba. Barrientos said Paz Estenssoro had offered to head a military junta demanded by rebels but that this had been rejected.

KABUL, Nov. 4.—"Importance of the Boy Scouts' Movement" formed the topic of discussion at a meeting held in Mastoora Ghury Girls' School yesterday afternoon. The meeting was attended by the Commissioner and officials of the Afghan Boy Scouts Association and the staffs of a number of girls' schools in the city. The meeting was addressed by Mrs. Jamila Fazl, Director of City Primary Schools for Girls, the Headmistress of Mastoora Ghoury School, Mr. Nasim, the Commissioner and certain officials of the Afghan Boy Scouts Association. After the lectures, the students staged a short play and presented a music concert.

Syria Claims Israel Penetrates In Its Soil

DAMASCUS, Syria, Nov. 4. (AP).—A Syrian army spokesman said Tuesday that "several" Israelis were wounded and an Israeli ammunition depot set on fire in a 78-minute mortar clash across the Syrian-Israeli frontier Tuesday.

The spokesman said Syria lodged a ceasefire at 1120 GMT, the UN truce observation organisation.

The spokesman said shooting began at 1000 GMT when an Israeli tractor accompanied by several trucks defied a Syrian warning and penetrated into the Arab Al-nakhila area to plough land.

Syrian positions he said, opened fire on the tractor and trucks and drove them back, but Israeli positions in the Tal al Qadi area operated with mortars on the Arab village.

"Our position shelled Tal al Qadi with mortars and automatic guns the UN truce observation organisation intervened and arranged a ceasefire at 1120 GMT, the spokesman added.

He said Syrians suffered no losses.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL Nov. 4.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in afghanis per unit of foreign currency.

Afs. 63.50 (per one) US. Dollar

Afs. 98.00

Afs. 177.80 (per one) Pound Ster-

ling

Afs. 1587.50 (per hundred) Ger-

man Mark

Afs. 1575.09

Franc

Afs. 1468.82

Afs. 1285.45 (per hundred) French

Franc

Afs. 1275.30

Afs. 1478.47 (per hundred) Swiss

Queen Elizabeth Opens Parliament

LONDON, Nov. 4. (Reuter).—Queen Elizabeth II Tuesday opened the British Parliament by the first time ruled by a Labour majority in 13 years.

In her speech from the throne opening the new legislature—and written for her by the cabinet—the sovereign said: "in international affairs it will be the principal purpose of my ministers to seek to reduce East-West tension. To this end they will give renewed and more vigorous support to the United Nations in the vital role of freeing the world from the threat of war; and they will consider how this country can make a more effective contribution to the organisation's peace-keeping capability."

"They will seek to encourage further progress towards disarmament and to contribute to other steps which will permit the east-west conflict to be replaced by international co-operation in promoting peace and security throughout the world."

The Queen said: "They will review defence policy to ensure, by relating our commitments and our resources, that my armed forces are able to discharge their many tasks overseas with the greatest effectiveness and economy."

In regard to first British programme of socialist legislation for 13 years, the Queen said: "My government will initiate early action to re-establish the necessary public ownership and control of the iron and steel industry."

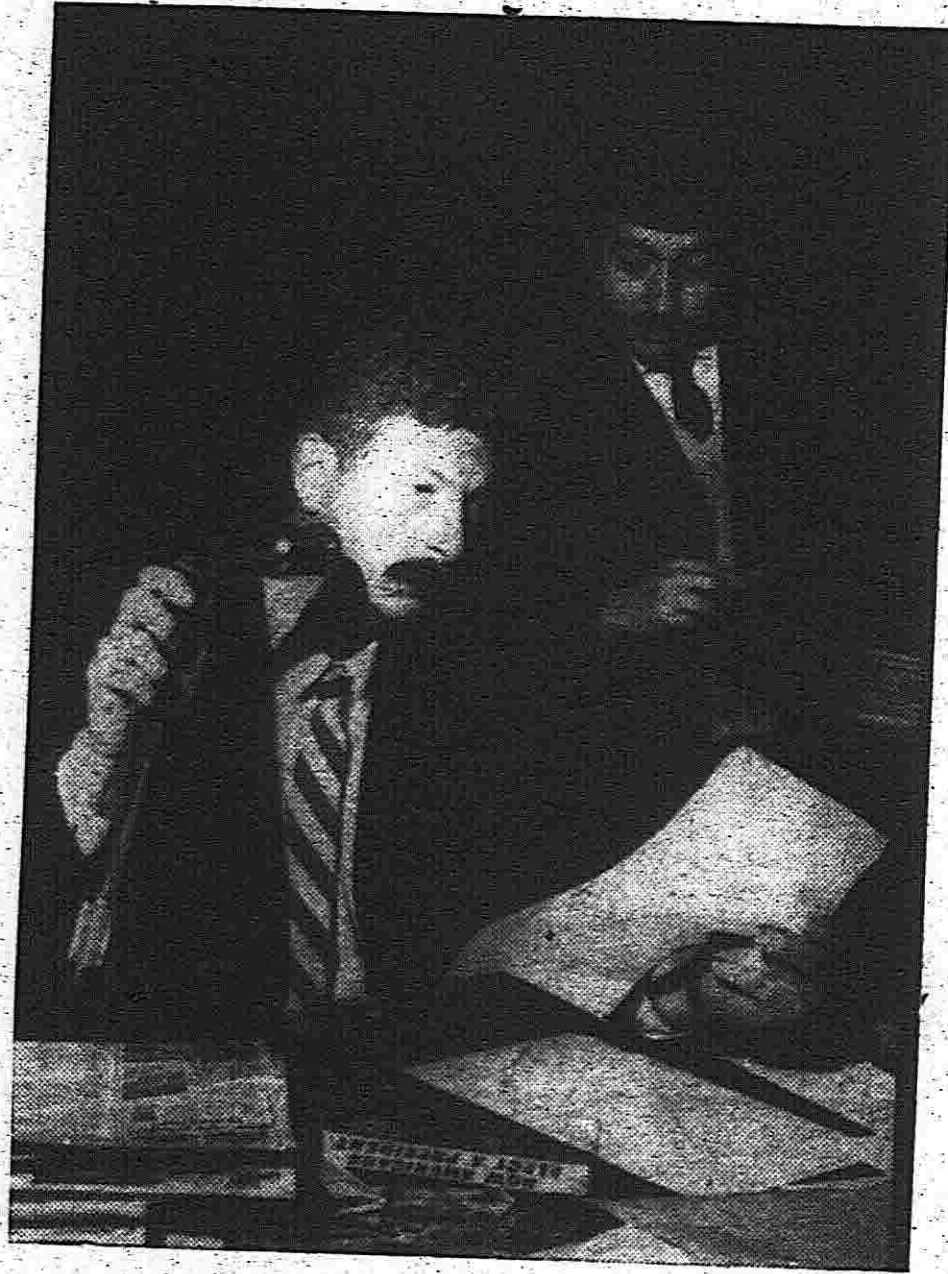
Other domestic measures promised in the Royal speech included action against racial discrimination and a pledge that the new government may promote full integration of Commonwealth immigrants into the community.

The Queen said: "new arrangements have been made to aid and encourage the economic and social advance of the developing nations; including the remaining dependent territories."

"My ministers will also endeavour to promote the expansion of trade to this end, and they will seek, in co-operation with other countries and the United Nations and its agencies, to stimulate fresh action to reduce the growing disparities of wealth and opportunity between the peoples of the world."

KABUL, Nov. 4.—The High Council of D'Afghanistan Bank met in the Bank yesterday afternoon. Mr. Rishtya, the Minister of Finance was in the chair. The meeting discussed subjects on the agenda and passed a number of decisions.

Getting Returns Of Johnson Victory



Prof. Ghulam Sarwar Rahimi checks the U.S. election returns as Fulbright Prof. Jimmy Bedford gives a news bulletin to the audience this morning at the U.S. Cultural Centre. Bedford acted as master of ceremonies for the election return reporting. Prof. Rahimi is President of Primary Education in the Ministry of Education and he is on the Faculty of the College of law and Political Science.

USSR, US Express Concern To Each Other Over Situation On Cambodia-Vietnam Border

WASHINGTON, November 4, (AP).—The Soviet Union expressed its concern to the United States Tuesday over clashes along the border between Cambodia and South Vietnam.

The United States in turn called on the Soviet Union to avoid any steps which would make the border situation worse.

Soviet Ambassador Anatole Dobrynin met with Secretary of State Rusk at the State Department at noon.

In the 15-minute conference, which he had requested, Dobrynin expressed his government's concern over the border situation between Cambodia and Vietnam.

The secretary in his turn expressed the concern of the United States government at the continued use by the Viet Cong of

the Cambodian-Vietnamese border area," the State Department spokesman said.

"The secretary expressed his hope that no further steps would be taken either inside or outside of Cambodia to exacerbate further the situation."

Ten days ago a U.S. C-123 transport plane carrying supplies to a South Vietnamese military post near the border was shot down when, according to U.S. statements, it strayed over Cam-

His Majesty Speech

(Contd. from page 2)

share in the evolutionary process of our civilisation. Afghanistan likewise in the course of her historic past has played a positive role in this field and perhaps it is not out of place to mention here, our historic associations with your country in the exchange of culture, of philosophic and abstract thought and of the arts. The narratives and literary records of Afghanistan speak of the beauty and grandeur of China whilst Chinese travellers of bygone centuries having visited our country make mention of her civilisation at the epoch. These priceless writings and literary works of art, provide us with a living symbol of co-operation in the remote past existing between the two nations in this fields.

Today, the existence of excellent relations and good neighbourly feelings has fortunately done much to revive and regulate such cultural contacts. Moreover the exchange of cultural delegations between the two countries has contributed all the more in binding still closer and consolidating further, relations which have their origin in the distant past.

It is my fervent hope that our visit to your great and historic land will have a salutary influence upon, and give added strength to feelings of friendship and comprehension existing between our two countries.

Long live the great Chinese nation and may she be happy and prosperous.

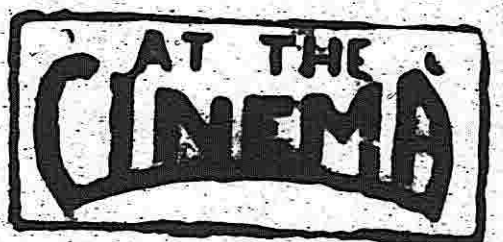
Long live Afghan-Chinese friendship and may it be everlasting.

Long live peace and friendship in the world.

KABUL, Nov. 4.—Mr. Mohammad Anwar, a member of the Directorate of International Relations Mr. Mohammad Akram, a member of the Law Department and Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Amiri, a member of the Civil Servants' Lower Court in the Ministry of Justice left Kabul for Cairo yesterday afternoon to study comparative law of Islam and the West; they have been given UAR government scholarships.

bodian territory. Eight American servicemen aboard the plane were killed.

The Soviet government has supported the Cambodian position in the border dispute. Last Wednesday the news agency Tass reported in an article in the Soviet newspaper Izvestia had accused the United States of deliberately provoking border incidents to intimidate Cambodia.



PARK CINEMA:

At 4-30, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film; **AROOS-E-FRANGI**, starring Wahdat.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Iranian film; **SWALLOWS RETURN TO THEIR NESTS**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film; **THEY ARE OF SAME BLOOD** with translation in Persian.

ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 6 p.m. Russian film; **THE LOST SUMMER** with translation in Persian.

USA TO LAUNCH MARINER 4 TODAY

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, Nov. 4. (AP).—The United States plans to launch the first of two project Mariner spacecraft Wednesday to probe some of the mysteries of Mars.

Mariner 3 is scheduled to blast off during a 90-minute period starting at 1774 GMT. Mariner 4, which is being readied on an adjoining launching pad, is to be fired when it is found how well Mariner 3 fares.

The Soviet Union also is expected to launch at least one probe toward Mars during a favourable period, which covers the month of November. USSR launched the only previous announced Mars craft and acknowledged losing radio contact with it before it got halfway to its target in 1962.

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Subscribers Wanted

Subscribe to the Soviet Union's dailies and periodicals in English, French and Russian for the year 1965. The amount of subscription is moderate or rather cheap. Subscription for the dailies and journals are paid to Trade Attache of the Embassy of the Soviet Union on Jadal Darul-aman; Ibne-Sena (Avicenna) Book stall Jade-Sharwali; Javid Book-stall; last bus-stand Serai Ghazni line and Panozai Book-stall. Catalogues and prices for the dailies and journals are with the above said dealers. Those interested to subscribe may do so until November 11, 1964.

French Govt Considers MLF As Source Of West Disunity

PARIS, November 4, (DPA).—

FRENCH Foreign Minister, Maurice Couve de Murville, vigorously attacked the planned multilateral NATO nuclear strike force here Tuesday, describing it as one of the main reasons for current disunity within the Atlantic alliance.

Speaking during the National Assembly Foreign Ministry budget debate, Couve de Murville pointed out that so far no body had stated clearly what the aim of the nuclear strike force was and its military value had not been proved satisfactorily.

He also expressed his doubts over the political worth of the project, claiming that the existence of such a force would cause difficulty in any attempt to achieve European unity.

Couve de Murville said one could well understand, that West Germany psychologically could experience a certain amount of satisfaction from participation in the force, adding, however, that the Soviets were, rightly or wrongly, disturbed, while the

project was a source of division within NATO.

Adding to his open criticism of West Germany, the French Minister accused the West German government of shirking its responsibility in the long-standing internal European Common Market dispute on the agricultural question.

Couve de Murville said nobody should deceive himself about the firmness of France's determination.

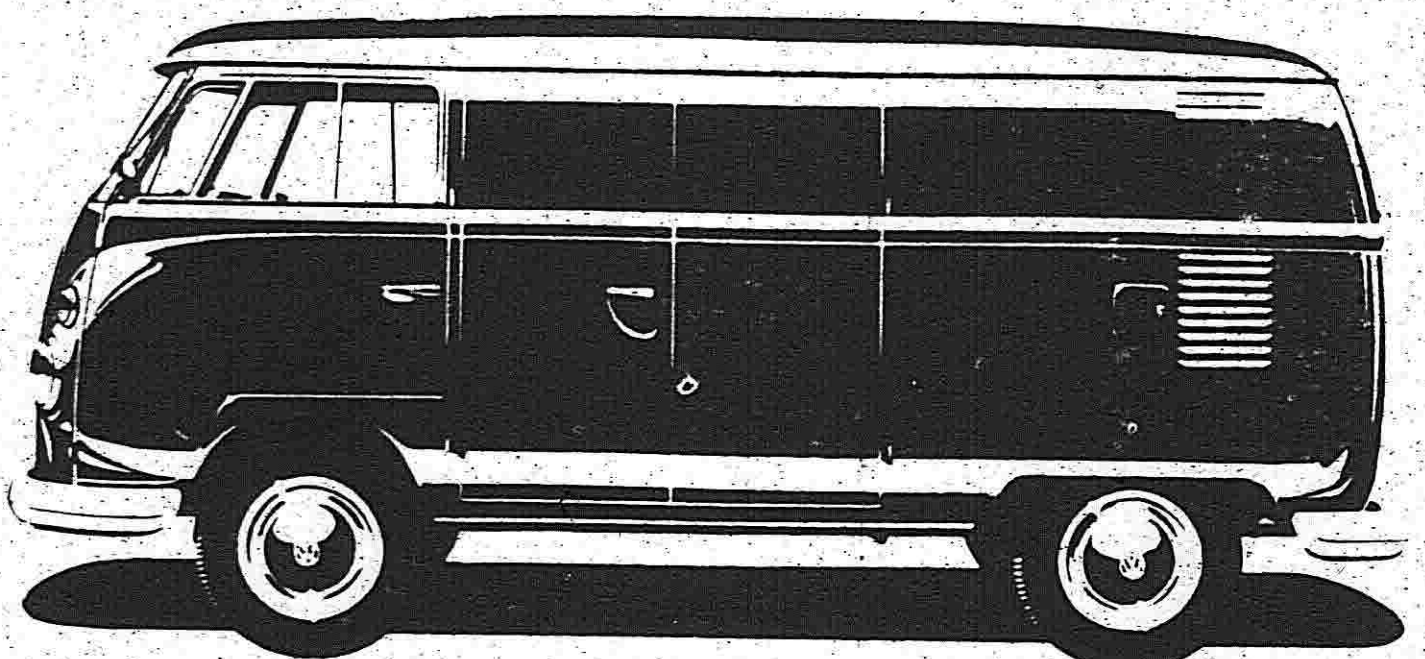
He added when basic interests of the nation were at stake it had to be clearly stated "that's the limit."

The French Foreign Minister added, however, that West German-French co-operation was now more necessary than ever.



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